The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,582.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 4. 1789.

SALE OF TUSCAN RAGS,
For behoof of Underwriters.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at the Weigh-house, Leith, on Tuesday the 7th of July, at twelve o'clock noon, a Parcel of TUSCAN LINEN RAGS, damaged.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A
TREATISE on the CULTURE of the VINE, &c.
BY W. SPEECHLY,
Gardener to the Duke of Portland at Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire—and dedicated, by permission,
TO HIS GRACE.

The work, which is in great forwardness, will be printed on a fine paper, and comprised in one handsome volume quarto, embellished with five copperplates, engraved by Basire.

The price to subscribers is 1l. 5s. to be paid on delivery of the book.

Gentlemen desirous of encouraging this work are requested to send their names, with the number of copies subscribed for, to W. Speechly, at Welbeck, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Subscriptions are also received by the following Booksellers:
PETER HILL,
AT THE CROSS, EDINBURGH—
J. Debrett and J. Stockdale, Piccadilly, and E. Jeffery, Pall-Mall, London.

EDINBURGH COFFEEHOUSE AND TAVERN,
SOUTH BRIDGE-STREET.

WILLIAM GORDON, with grateful thanks to the Noblemen and Gentlemen, *Subscribers to his Coffeehouse*, and others who have honoured him with their company and support—informs them and the public, that, for their better accommodation, considerable alterations have of late been made on the subjects possessed by him. The coffeeroom has now a full and clear view of the High Street, both to the east and west of the Tron Church, as well as of Bridge-street. The other rooms (one of which can accommodate a very large company) are now rendered much more commodious, and well suited for

Roups, Sales,	Public or Private Meetings,	And Tavern Business.

He has laid in a stock of excellent WINES and other LIQUORS.—The central situation and wish to please will, he hopes, procure him a share of the public favour.

☞ Breakfasts, ices, coffee, tea, jellies, soups, dinners, suppers, and every other article usual in coffeerooms and taverns, to be had daily.

Dressed Victuals served out on reasonable terms.

South Bridge-street, Edinburgh, 27th *June* 1789.

LINEN-DRAPERY.
MACVICAR & BLAIR,
Linen Manufacturers and Drapers,

HAVE Opened Shop on SOUTH BRIDGE STREET—with full assortments of the following
LINEN DRAPERY ARTICLES.

Hollands.	Sheetings.	India & British
Linens.	Damasks.	Muslins.
Long Lawns.	Diapers.	Dimitties & Muslinets.
Cambrics.	Hackabucks, &c.	

Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs—Clear Lawns, &c. &c.

SOUTH BRIDGE STREET,
Adams' Square.

DUNCAN M'FARLANE begs leave to inform the Public, That he has moved to that large and commodious House in ADAMS' SQUARE, on the west side of *South Bridge Street*, formerly possessed by John Adams, Esq. where he carries on the

Tavern Business,	Furnished Lodgings,	Coaches, Post Chaises,	Stabling, Job Horses, &c.

All on reasonable terms.

There are two very large and elegant ROOMS, exceedingly well calculated for Meetings and private Balls, &c.

☞ The Public may depend upon the utmost attention and punctuality in all of the above branches.

N. B. The LONDON FLY, by *Berwick* and *Newcastle*, sets off from D. M'Farlane's each lawful day, at 7 o'clock in the morning—and smacks sail from Berwick for London almost every day in summer.

Tickets also given out at D. M'Farlane's for the *Glasgow Fly*, every lawful day.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Moved from the Exchange to the Second Shop above the Market Stairs, North Bridge Street,
Sells the following Articles, Wholesale and Retail:

TEAS, Coffee, and Chocolate.	London Porter, in Hhds. or bottles.
Sugars of all kinds.	Do. racked in half Hhds. containing 12 dozen bottles, at 32s.
Wines of best quality.	Yellow and White Soap, Starch, &c.
Rum, Brandy, and Geneva, as imported.	A Large Stock of Old-made Candles in any quantity.
Real Old Malt Spirits.	
French Vinegar, 1s. per bottle.	

GROCERIES OF ALL SORTS.

N. B. Battle Gun Powder, Patent Shot, and Flints.

NEW INN AT CROMARTY.

JAMES BRANDER, from Elgin, has taken this Inn, with an intention to merit the protection and favour of the Public, and with this view he has laid in a sufficient stock of Wines, Spirits, &c. he hopes therefore that travellers to the North will find it agreeable and convenient for them to take Cromarty in their way.

KING's ARMS INN, PERTH,
July 3. 1789.

CATHARINE MARSHALL, relict of Thomas Marshall, vintner in Perth, begs leave to return her grateful thanks to the Public in general, and to her Friends in particular, for the favours conferred upon her since the death of her husband, and begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that she still continues the possession of that well-frequented INN, kept by her deceased husband, and where the public may depend upon the utmost attention in her power.—Neat Post Chaises, good horses, and careful drivers on the shortest notice. Mrs Marshall is sorry to be informed by her friends, that information has been given upon the different roads that she has given up business, which has been much to her disadvantage; and she begs leave to correct that misrepresentation, and to inform the public, that she keeps up the Inn the same as her husband did when in life.

N. B. As Mrs Marshall wishes, upon a proper person fitted for keeping the Inn she presently possesses, taking the same, to retire from business; any person wishing to contract for it may apply, and for their accommodation, such of the furniture as they may please to purchase, will be given them upon an appraisement by tradsmen; the post chaises, horses, pur harness, in the same manner.

EDINBURGH EAST-INDIA CLUB.

THE Members of the Edinburgh East-India Club are informed, That there will be a meeting of the Club on the 31st July, being Friday of the race week, at Bayle's Tavern.

Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

Such Gentlemen as purpose dining there, are requested to leave their names at the Bar, on the Thursday.

This Day is Published,
By J. SIBBALD, Parliament Square—and J. MURRAY, London—Price One Shilling,
Also by Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; Angus and Son, Aberdeen; and W. Boyd, Dumfries,
THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
OR
LITERARY MISCELLANY—FOR JUNE 1789:
EMBELLISHED WITH
A View of Chrichton Castle.

CONTENTS.

Register of the Weather for June—M. Metheries Retrospective View of the State of Natural Science in 1788—Character of Mr Fox—Character of the Spanish Ladies, with some account of the Spanish Diversions: By a late French Traveller—Tench's Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay—Observations relative to the Picturesque Beauty of several places in Scotland; by W. Gilpin, A. M.—Account of the old Scottish Buffaloes at Drumlanrig—Original Letters, extracted from 'Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain, in the reign of James the First.' Published by Lord Hailes—Description of the Emperor of China's Gardens and Pleasure Houses, near Pekin—Zaydor, an eastern character—Prevalence of Fun—Reflections on Education—On the Character and Writings of St Evremond—Essay on Musical Criticism—Memoirs of Mrs Anastasia Robinson—Anecdotes, &c. ancient and modern—The true motives to Virtue; a Japanese tale—Poetry—Monthly Register.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY,
ANNO 1789,
Begins drawing the 12th of November.

THE [illegible] divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, in variety of numbers, by
JAMES THOMSON AND SON,
INSURANCE BROKERS,
At their State Lottery Office, No. 8, South Bridge-street, Edinburgh,
Being the only Licensed Dealers in Scotland on their own account,
Where all business respecting the lottery is transacted with correctness and fidelity.

Correct numerical and register books are kept, and the earliest intelligence sent of their success.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total Value.*
2	of	L.20,000	is	L.40,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
2	—	5,000	—	10,000
3	—	2,000	—	6,000
5	—	1000	—	5,000
10	—	500	—	5,000
30	—	100	—	3,000
100	—	20	—	2,000
10,600	—	10	—	106,000
10,754	Prizes			L. 197,000
	First drawn Ticket,			500
	First drawn, 4th day,		—	500
	First drawn, 10th day,	—	—	500
	First drawn, 16th day,		—	500
	First drawn, 22d day,	—	—	500
	Last drawn Ticket,			500
29,246	Blanks,			
40,000	Tickets.	—	—	L. 200,000

Tickets and shares registered at 6d. each number.

As they rise or fall at the London offices, so will they at this.

The prizes are payable (Irish currency) in June 1790.

All shares sold at this office are stamped, and the original tickets lodged in the Stamp Office, agreeable to act of Parliament. Money for the prizes at current value will be paid at this office as soon as drawn. Letters post paid duly answered—schemes gratis—commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to.

☞ In last Irish Lottery, No. 24,941, a prize of *One Thousand Pounds*, was sold at this office, divided into one half, one fourth, one eighth, and two sixteenth shares, besides a very considerable number of smaller prizes.

Insurances upon SHIPS, GOODS, and LIVES, done at this office upon the most reasonable terms.

ARCHIBALD KNOX

MOST respectfully informs the Public, That he has just now on hand a parcel of very fine TEAS, at different prices, according to quality, which he is selling upon moderate terms at his shop, a little below Carrubber's Close, High Street, Edinburgh.—Also Wines, Rum, Rum Shrub, Brandy, Dutch Geneva, and Dutch Cinnamon; a few Parmesan Cheeses, Russia Tongues, Minorca Honey in jars; Anchovies in barrels and bottles, as imported, with every other article in the grocery way.

N. B. Good single and double refined Sugars and Lumps, at prime cost.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.
To be Sold by Private Bargain,

THAT part of the Lands of HORNDEAN, presently possessed by John Aicheson.—They consist of about 114 acres, and lie in the parish of Ladykirk.

For farther particulars enquire at James Bell, Sheriff-clerk of Berwickshire, or Robert Bell, writer to the signet.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

On Tuesday the 23d of June, the King held a Session of the Three Estates.

The Commons, mixed with the greatest part of the Clergy, were assembled in the Anti-chamber of the Hall by nine o'clock. It rained: several of the Deputies were without, as there was not room for them all; the murmurs were loud, and the impatience great; in the interval, part of the Clergy, and all the Noblesse, entered at opposite doors, and placed themselves in the Hall; at last the Commons entered, and the two first Orders received them standing and uncovered.

The King being seated in the Assembly, delivered the following Speech from the Throne:

"Gentlemen,

"At the time I took the resolution of assembling you; when I had surmounted all the difficulties which threatened a convocation of my States; when I had, to use the expression, even preconceived the desires of the nation, in manifesting before hand my wishes for its welfare, I thought to have done every thing which depended on myself for the good of my people.

"It seemed to me that you had only to finish the work I had begun; and the nation expected impatiently the moment when, in conjunction with the beneficient views of its Sovereign, and the enlightened zeal of its representatives, it was about to enjoy that prosperous and happy state which such an union ought to afford.

"The States General have now been opened more than two months, and have not yet even agreed on the preliminaries of its operations. Instead of that source of harmony which should spring from a love of the country, a most fatal division spreads an alarm over every mind. I am willing to believe, and I shall be happy to find, that the disposition of Frenchmen is not changed; but to avoid reproaching either of you, I shall consider, that the renewal of the States General after so long a period, the turbulence which preceded it, the object of this Assembly, so different from that of your ancestors, and many other objects, have led you to an opposition, and to prefer pretensions which you are not entitled to.

"I owe it to the welfare of my kingdom, I owe it to myself to destroy the seeds of these fatal divisions. It is with this resolution, Gentlemen, that I convene you once more around me; I do it as the common father of all my people, I do it as the defender of my kingdom's laws, that I may recal to your memory the true spirit of the constitution, and resist those attempts which have been aimed against it.

"But, Gentlemen, after having clearly established the respective rights of the different orders, I expect from the zeal of the two principal classes, I expect from their attachment to my person, I expect from the knowledge they have of the pressing urgencies of the state, that in those matters which concern the general good, they will desire that union of consultation and opinion, which I consider as necessary in the present crisis, and which ought to take place for the general good of the kingdom."

His Majesty delivered this speech with great emphasis and propriety; and it was received with the loudest applause on the part of the nobility and clergy.

The Keeper of the Seals then read a declaration from the King, containing thirty-five articles.

"1st, The distinction of Orders preserved, as essentially connected with the constitution of the kingdom; in consequence of which the King declares null the arrets of the Third Estate of the 15th of June and ulterior, as unconstitutional.

"2d, All verified powers declared good, excepting the decrees upon contested deputations.

"3d, All limitations and restrictions opposed to the powers of the deputies declared null.

"4th, In case of any oath taken by deputies, relative to restrained powers, the King leaves the execution of it to their conscience.

"5th, The King permits the deputations to ask for fresh powers from their provinces, &c.

"6th, The King declares he will not permit any such limitations of powers in future.

"7th, Deliberations relative to general affairs and taxes to be in common between the Orders.

"8th, All deliberations relative to the constitution to be deliberated by each Order.

"9th, Privileges and *veto* of the Clergy in matters of religion preserved.

"10th, Poll-tax abolished, to be united to any other territorial tax, without distinction of right or birth.

"11th, Free fiefs abolished, as soon as the revenues of the State shall equal the expences.

"12th, Tenths, rights, and foedal duties preserved.

"13th, Exemption from all personal charges to the two first Orders: the said charges to be paid for in money, and to be contributed to equally by the Three Orders.

"14th, The States to fix to what offices Nobility is to be attached. The King, however, to ennoble any one whom he pleases, as a recompence for services.

"15th, The States to fix upon the means of personal security, the suppression of Lettres de Cachet, and to substitute whatever may be necessary for the security of the State and the honour of families.

"16th, The liberty of the press left to the judgment of the States, keeping it consistent with religion, morals, and the honour of the citizens.

"17th, Provincial States to be established, with two tenths of the voices to be of the Clergy, three tenths Noblesse, and five tenths of the Third Estate.

"18th, To be elected, or an elector, they must be possessed of landed property.

"19th, The present States General to fix the manner in which the next States General are to be convened.

"20th, An intermediate commission to be established for the Provincial States, and deliberation to be in common in those States.

"21st, The organization of those States left to the States General.

"22d, Hospitals, taxes of towns, the preservation of the woods, &c. left to the inspection of the Provincial Estates.

"23d, Constitutions and privileges of the provinces left to the judgment of the States General, who are to regulate their form of administration.

"24th, The amelioration of the domains to be examined by the States, &c.

"25th, Customhouses removed to the frontiers.

"26th, The States to examine into the duty on salt, and, till it is suppressed, the payment of it to be softened.

"27th, The States to examine into the inconveniency of the *Droit des Aides*, observing that the balance between the receipt of that and the duty to be substituted in its place should be equal.

"28th, The King engages to reform the civil and criminal justice.

"29th, Total suppression of enregisterments under certain restrictions.

"30th, Corvees abolished.

"31st, The King desires the right of Mortmain to be abolished throughout his kingdom, as he has done in his domain.

"32d, The Captainries to be restrained and modified by the King.

"33d, The inconveniences of the militia left for the examination of the States.

"34th, No change in the laws, taxes, or other parts of administration or legislation, to take place during the holding of the States.

"35th, The armies, police, and powers over the military, to be reserved exclusively to the King."

The King then declared that he was going to make his will known; it was contained in the following fifteen articles.

"1st, No tax without consent of the States.

"2d, Either old or new taxes only to be in force till the next holding of the States General.

"3d, The King prohibits himself from making any loan without the consent of the States, except in case of necessity, war, &c. and then the loan not to exceed 100 millions.

"4th, The States to examine the account of the finances, both receipts and expenditures.

"5th, State of the finances to be published annually.

"6th, The expences of each department to be fixed and invariable.

"7th, The creditors of the State to be put upon the faith of the public.

"8th, Certain honorary rights preserved to the Clergy and Noblesse.

"9th, When the two first Orders shall have realised the giving up of their pecuniary privileges, the King will sanction it.

"10th and 11th, Contested deputations to be judged in common by the Orders, and determined by the re-union of two thirds of the voices, or the judgment to be referred to the King.

"12th, Any resolution to be examined into at the [illegible]

"13th, Commissioners to be appointed in the three Orders to confer.

"14th, The Presidents of each Order to have a seat in the Commissions to be established, according to the dignity of their Order.

"15th, None but the Deputies to be admitted to the deliberations of the States or the Chambers."

The King ordered every one to retire, and to meet the next day in the Chamber of Orders.

The Commons remained in the Hall, and kept a long profound silence before they deliberated upon their situation, and the greatest anxiety was visible in their countenances. The two other Orders went out of the Hall, except some of the Noblesse, who were in the next room, and about 50 of the Clergy, who resolved to vote with the National Assembly.

A motion was then made, '*That the National Assembly persists in its former resolves*,' and the Clergy desired mention might be made of their presence, for which they were much applauded. This motion passed unanimously.

A motion was then made, *tending to declare the person of each Deputy sacred and inviolable*. This was carried by 483 against 34.

The President continued the sitting to the next day at nine.

M. Necker was not present at this sitting, that he might not be supposed to approve of those measures which were contrary to his opinion. It was, however, industriously reported that he wished to resign. This report gaining ground, excited a great commotion among the people, which prevailed until his coming out of the King's closet in the evening, when he personally declared to the multitude, who were waiting for him at the bottom of the stair-case, that he did not intend to quit his situation as Minister. This information was received with the greatest acclamations of joy; and to insure it, the Third Estate afterwards came to a resolution to address the King for keeping M. Necker in power.

Several motions of a very violent nature were proposed, chiefly on the part of M. de Mirabeau; and, among the rest, to advance the pay of each private soldier two pence a-day, as an inducement to gain over the military to their interest; but it was at length only recommended for his Majesty's approbation.

On Wednesday the National Assembly met again, and the first fruits of their public spirit and wisdom were gathered.

The Duke of Orleans, at the head of more than forty of the principal nobles, and two hundred of the clergy, joined the Third Estate, subscribed the oath they had previously taken, and gave their unanimous assent to the several resolutions which they had come to.

The ferment throughout Paris is extremely violent. At eleven in the evening, the populace assembled about the Castle with menaces; the Princes called to arms; the soldiers refused; the King and Queen sent for M. Necker, who at first refused to come, but at last appeared, and the people were appeased.

It is thought the King will annul all that he did in the sitting above mentioned.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 28.

"M. Necker, after the speech of the King, tendered his resignation. This very much added to the alarm of the Court. M. Montmorin had a long conference with the King, in which, it is said, he placed before his eyes the true situation of the nation, and the impossibility of standing out against the general sense. M. Necker was sent for, and had a long conference with the King. He was accompanied by many thousands of people, who hung about his carriage, and afterwards surrounded his house. An immense bonfire was lighted before his door, and a standard was erected with these words painted on it: '*Vive Necker, sauveur d'un pays opprimé!*'—The streets of Paris were crowded with multitudes. The intemperance of the people was beginning to manifest itself in violence on the persons of those whom they conceived to be inimical to liberty, and the Archbishop of Paris had almost fallen a sacrifice to their rage. At length Necker made his appearance, and gave them assurances, that he was satisfied of the patriotic intentions of his Majesty, and therefore should not resign. This moderated their clamours, and the tumult subsided."

LYNDHURST, *June* 25.

THEIR Majeſties and their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Royal, Princeſs Auguſta, and Princeſs Elizabeth, arrived here this afternoon, ſoon after three o'clock, in perfect health.

ST JAMES'S, *June* 26.

The Duke of Clarence has been pleaſed to make the following appointments in his Royal Highneſs's houſehold:

Chaplains.—The Reverend John Cole,—the Reverend John Bidlake.

Surgeons Extraordinary.—Mr George Rutherford, Royal Navy.—Mr Halliday, ditto.

Apothecary.—Mr Pratten.

Sub-Treaſurer.—Mr Robinſon.

Commiſſion ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.

Mountfort Longfield, Eſq; to be Governor of the City of Cork, vice Pigot.—Dated June 4. 1789.

LLOYD's LIST.—JUNE 30.

THE Friendſhip, Huntley, from Dram to Galway, is put into Leith in diſtreſs, after being on ſhore in the Orkneys.

The Dick, ——— was loſt in Benin River, in May 1788.

The Alexander, Bentzon, from Copenhagen, to Oſtend, is loſt on the Coaſt of Holland.

The Lady Lucia, Behrenſon, is put into Flushing leaky.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 1.

Due—Ireland, 2.—Flanders, 1.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *June* 29.

The Edinburgh road bill, the Greenock harbour bill, the Southwold harbour bill, the Cold Kirkby inclosure bill, the Andover canal bill, the Ledbury inclosure bill, the Denton incloſure bill, the Hanover-ſquare paving bill, the Berwick road bill, the Halton road bill, and the Coleſhill road bill, were read a third time and paſſed.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

The order of the day being read, *Lord Portcheſter* explained his motives for bringing before the Houſe a queſtion of the firſt magnitude, viz. "Whether a Lord of Parliament, upon trial before their Lordſhips, had a right to propoſe queſtions of law to the judges, and whether the Judges were bound by the law and conſtitution to anſwer ſuch queſtions?" The Houſe was immediately cleared, when a debate took place that continued until eleven o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Loughborough, Lord Kenyon, Lord Portcheſter, and Lord Stormont, all of them ſpoke.

TUESDAY, *June* 30.

STATE TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

THE uſual ceremonies being over, the Lord Chancellor deſired that the Managers ſhould proceed to make good their charges againſt the priſoner.

Mr *Burke* called on the clerk of the Court to read a letter, dated April 22, 1788, and ſigned by Mr Goring, containing the public accounts of that period, in which was included a certain ſum which had been received by Mr Haſtings, as a preſent from the Munny Begum.

The *Lord Chancellor* made a few obſervations on the admiſſibility of this letter as evidence.

Mr *Fox* adverted to the conduct of the Judges on a recent queſtion, in not coming boldly forward, and publickly avowing their ſentiments. He ſaid one of the greateſt and moſt glorious *traits* in our conſtitution was, the publicity to which, on all occaſions, the deciſion of the Judges was liable.—The beſt preventative againſt thoſe in power abuſing this truſt, was that of their actions being liable to the comments of their inferiors—It prevented any groſs violation of Juſtice, and kept them within the bounds of propriety and juſtice. He wiſhed that the public buſineſs might not ſuffer by any deviation from this ſound and conſtitutional principle. The letter offered to the peruſal of their Lordſhips had been accepted before and read; the noble Lord on the woolſack had admitted this, and delivered his opinion, that "where any paper had been admitted to be read by their Lordſhips, as far as it was relevant, the Managers had a right to call for it in evidence, whenever they thought neceſſary." The paper had been read loudly and diſtinctly before their Lordſhips; the Lord Chancellor had emphatically pronounced his opinion. This being the caſe, he inſiſted that their Lordſhips, ſo far from refuſing to receive the paper as evidence, could not prevent either party from availing themſelves of it; for they were not, either by law or by reaſon, exempt from having recourſe to the paper, whenever it was neceſſary to ſerve their cauſe. It being entered as read, could not be refuſed in evidence: and in illuſtration of the fact, though only a part was within the cognizance of their Lordſhips, ſtill the whole ought to be read, to avoid any partial conſtruction of the contents of the paper. Their Lordſhips had, by their conduct on a prior agitation of the buſineſs, admitted it as evidence; and they could not, without contradicting themſelves, and oppoſing the doctrine of the woolſack, now recant from their former deciſion.

Mr *Law*, Counſel for the priſoner, oppoſed what had fallen from the Right Hon. Manager. If his doctrine was admiſſible, the Court muſt, by the ſame rule, read all the conſultations contained in the book, which was of large dimenſions, becauſe a part of them was admitted by their Lordſhips to be read.

Mr *Burke* could not help, if poſſible, to enforce the arguments of his learned friend, ably as they had been ſupported. He could offer the ſcripture as his apology—"Precept upon precept—line upon line:"—This he found neceſſary to rouſe their Lordſhips attention to their own act.—He quoted Blackſtone, to ſhow that the glory of an Engliſh tribunal was publicly annexed to the conduct of Judges.—Their giving their opinion in public, was a popular and juſt mode; they gave it in the face of the public, and if badly inclined, it might operate to prevent them from acting contrary to their opinion; for they would dread the expoſure, though they might think lightly of the crime. All queſtions laid before the Judges ſhould, he thought, be ſolemnly agitated at the bar—that any erroneous proceedings of theirs might be rectified, if they had miſtaken the queſtion, and proceeded to act on wrong grounds—The paper had been entered as read; it was admitted and received without any reſervation on the part of their Lordſhips; and he contended that the Managers, as well as counſel for the priſoner, had a right to claim the privilege of reading it.

Lord *Stanhope* called their Lordſhips recollection to what had happened on this buſineſs, in the courſe of the laſt year. The Managers had produced a paper, which was read, the counſel for the priſoner acquieſcing. His Lordſhip did not conceive that any paper could be admitted as evidence which was not read entirely. In a diſcuſſion on this point their Lordſhips had agreed, that where part of a letter was admitted to be read, and not received immediately as evidence, that the whole ſhould be inſerted in an appendix. When the queſtion was accurately ſtated, he ſhould move the adjournment of their Lordſhips, to debate the queſtion.

Mr *Fox* ſaid, that the manner in which he wiſhed the queſtion to be put was, that as their Lordſhips had received and read this paper at a prior period, that it ought now to be received as evidence.

The *Lord Chancellor* aſked, if the Hon. Manager meant to ſay, that the entering this paper as read, precluded their Lordſhips from making any comment hereafter upon any particular part of it?

Mr *Fox*, replied, by ſtating what he had before advanced.

Their Lordſhips having adjourned to debate the queſtion, on their return the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers, that their Lordſhips had decided, that the queſtion had been ſtated inaccurately, and that their Lordſhips had not agreed to have the paper read in evidence; and had accordingly ordered this paper to be inſerted in the appendix.

Mr *Fox* lamented the difference which had ariſen between the Managers wiſhing to bring the priſoner to juſtice, and their Lordſhips deciſion on all queſtions which concerned the buſineſs. He hoped, however, that as the Managers had conducted themſelves conſiſtent with that great deference with which they received every thing that proceeded from the woolſack, that they were excuſable in their error. He was concerned to find that their Lordſhips had almoſt on every occaſion decided againſt the Managers. He wiſhed to have it underſtood, that whatever delay might be imputed to them, was totally owing to the conduct of their Lordſhips. The Managers were totally in the dark as to their Lordſhips proceedings, and if they urged them to repeated deciſions, it was for the purpoſe of obtaining that light from a multiplicity of determinations, which they would long ſince have received, had they acted openly, and in the preſence of the Managers.

Mr *Law* entered into a pathetic declamation on procraſtination, and the ſufferings of his client.

Mr *Fox* replied, that what had dropped from the learned counſel was undeſerving of an anſwer, and he would not be guilty of that delay occaſioned by the unneceſſary oratory of the learned counſel.

Lord *Stanhope* was proceeding to defend their Lordſhips from the charge of delay, but was prevented from proceeding by

Lord *Porcheſter*, who called the Noble Lord to order.

Mr *Fox* moved, that the appendix ſhould be read, to which he thought their Lordſhips, conſiſtently, could have no objection, as avowing it to be their act.

Lord *Camden* thought it nugatory, ſuperfluous, and of courſe unneceſſary. The deciſion of their Lordſhips had been read to be permitted to be read as evidence, which was not relevant to ſuch parts as were permitted to be read by their Lordſhips.

Mr *Fox* replied; he conceived that their Lordſhips would not permit any thing to be printed as an appendix, which they did not ſuppoſe relevant to the ſubject: taking it as ſuch, he could not regret it, without ſuppoſing that the appendix was printed by the clerk without their Lordſhips approbation. It would be thought conveying a very indecent idea on their Lordſhips proceedings, to take up that appendix, and pronounce it a forgery, becauſe their Lordſhips had read it, and acknowledged it irrelevant to the ſubject. In the preſent caſe, if their Lordſhips would not ſuffer it to be read, it muſt anſwer no other purpoſe, but to deceive. What had fallen from the woolſack was in favour of his deſire to have this appendix read; and as ſuch, he was reſolved, relying on the juſtice of the Lord Chancellor's opinion, not to abandon the queſtion.

Lord *Stanhope* ſaid, that what fell from an individual ought not to be received as the ſentiments of their Lordſhips.

Mr *Fox* anſwered that it was, he believed, not an unpardonable, or an uncommon error, to pay implicit obedience to what dropped from the woolſack.

Their Lordſhips again retired, and the Chancellor, on their return, informed the Managers, that it was the opinion of their Lordſhips, that the appendix ought not to be read.

The Court, after admitting other parts of the Bengal correſpondence to be read, adjourned about half after ſix o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *June* 29.

Mr *Dundas*, preparatory to his opening the India Budget, moved for ſeveral accounts relative to the finance of India, which were ordered to be laid before the Houſe.

Mr Morton, from the Eaſt India Houſe, preſented ſeveral accounts which had been moved for on a former day.

Ordered out a new writ for the election of a repreſentative to ſerve in Parliament for the borough of Brackley, in Northamptonſhire, vacated by Timothy Caſwall, Eſq; he having accepted the office of one of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

Ordered out a writ for the election of a repreſentative to ſerve in Parliament for Ayrſhire, vacated by J. Montgomery, Eſq; he having accepted the office of Inſpector of the Military Roads.

The order of the day, for the Houſe going into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the debtors and creditors bill, was diſcharged, and fixed for Thurſday next.

DRAWBACK ON TEA.

Mr *Gilbert* brought up the report of the Committee for granting a drawback on teas exported to Guernſey, Jerſey, Gibraltar, and other places on the Continent of Europe, the ſame as was at preſent allowed on all teas exported to Ireland and America.

Mr *Huſſey* conceived, that if teas were permitted to have a drawback allowed on their exportation, that it would open a door to conſiderable fraud, and injure the revenue.

Mr *Roſe* argued the policy of the meaſure, which he ſaid could be attended with no danger to the revenue, as particular care was taken to prevent any fraud by the clauſes of the bill he ſhould bring in, if the Houſe agreed to the report before them. The allowing a drawback on teas to Guernſey and Jerſey might enable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company to ſupply thoſe iſlands, and other places in Europe, with teas, which were before ſupplied by others, and from whence conſiderable quantities had been poured into this country; and by ſuch an increaſe of our commerce, our navigation would be proportionably increaſed.

Mr *Brett* differed with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Roſe;) he did not conceive the allowing of a drawback on teas to Guernſey and Jerſey would be productive of any advantage to the commerce or navigation of this country; thoſe iſlands, he ſaid, inſtead of being likely to become a market for teas from England, ſent over, at this time, conſiderable quantities of ſmuggled teas into this country.

Captain *Berkeley* ſaid, from his own knowledge he knew that teas could not be ſmuggled from thoſe iſlands into this country; for when he was lately on a cruize, and in want of tea, he applied to the agent in thoſe iſlands, who informed him that none was to be got there but what was very bad, and that at an exorbitant price.

The report was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be prepared and brought in accordingly.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION COMMITTEE.

Mr *Pulteney*, Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Weſtminſter conteſted election, reported to the Houſe that Sir Samuel Hannay, and Richard Ford, Eſq; were unable to attend in conſequence of illneſs.

Dr Smith was then called to the bar to give evidence of the illneſs of Sir Samuel Hannay; and Mr Howard, apothecary, to give evidence of the indiſpoſition of Mr Ford.

Theſe Gentlemen being retired, Mr *Pulteney* moved, "That Sir Samuel Hannay, and Richard Ford, Eſq; be excuſed attending on the Committee as long as their ſtate of health may require." Ordered.

Mr *Pulteney* then moved, "That the Committee be allowed to adjourn to Wedneſday next."

Mr *Adam* obſerved upon this motion, that the Houſe would be eſtabliſhing a bad precedent were they to admit of adjournments of a conteſted Election Committee without having ſubſtantial reaſons advanced for ſuch adjournment. He did not mean to oppoſe the preſent adjournment, but proteſted againſt its being conſidered as a precedent.

Col. Phipps, Mr Pulteney, and Mr Drake, ſupported the motion, as a very reaſonable requeſt.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Read a ſecond time the bill for the further encouragement of the Greenland, the Newfoundland, and the Southern whale fiſheries, and the Houſe ordered to go into a Committee thereon to-morrow.

Read a ſecond time the bill for granting further duties on the ſtamps of probates of wills, &c. and the Houſe ordered to go into a Committee thereon to-morrow.

NEWSPAPERS.

The bill for encreaſing the duties on newſpapers and advertiſements, was brought in and read a firſt and ſecond time. On a motion for committing the ſaid bill,

Mr *Dempſter* preſented a petition, ſigned by above 150 of the moſt reſpectable newſmen of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, againſt the clauſe meant to be inſerted in the bill to prevent their lending papers out to read for hire.

The petition ſtated, That the newſmen, an induſtrious deſcription of people, amounted to upwards of 400: That they obtained their livelihood by the circulation, conſequently the ſale, of newſpapers, for which they paid the proper price to the printers: That tranſacting buſineſs upon this principle, they conſidered themſelves entitled to diſpoſe of their purchaſe in the beſt manner which they thought proper: That to deprive them of the liberty of letting out the prints to read, when by a fair purchaſe they had made the papers their own property, would tend to the oppreſſion, if not the deſtruction of their employment: That, in order to circulate the periodical publications, and diffuſe through every channel uſeful information, they accommodated a particular deſcription of ſociety with the public prints, at one-third leſs than the original value: That they could only do this by the privilege of letting out newſpapers to read: That thoſe whom they thus accommodated were not able, individually, to purchaſe the public prints: That hence they were not only enabled to ſerve their country-cuſtomers on eaſier terms, but precluded many in town from diſſipating their time in ale-houſes and coffee-houſes: That this mode of traffick increaſed rather than diminiſhed the ſale of newſpapers; and, finally, that they humbly hoped they might be heard at the bar of the Houſe, by their Counſel, againſt the prejudicial clauſe alluded to, in order that their grievance might be removed, and the propoſed part of the newſpaper bill altered or amended ſo as not to deprive themſelves, wives, and families, of their honeſt and uſeful avocations.

Mr *Dempſter* moved for leave to bring up the petition.

Mr *Drake* ſeconded the motion.

Mr *Pitt* objected to the receiving the petition, becauſe it was againſt the rules of the Houſe of Commons to admit any petition, adverſe to the tax to be levied. But, however, as it might be urged, that it was relative to a regulation of the tax, he thought it ought to be deferred till the regulation was conſidered in the Committee; and gave his opinion, that the tax ought firſt to be permitted to paſs, before a petition was received againſt the regulation of it.

Mr *Dempſter* imagined, on the ſame principle of argument, the petition againſt the tobacco bill ought not to have been received. They were both taxes of regulation, and brought in at the ſame period.

Mr *Pitt* obſerved, that the tax on the newſpapers was an additional tax to be levied this ſeſſion. But the tobacco bill was only to render more efficient the ſubſiſting taxes.

Mr *Huſſey* thought it extremely arbitrary to prevent any perſons from lending what they had eſtabliſhed as their property—and he believed there never had exiſted an inſtance of it before.

Mr *Dempſter* conceived, that the objection ought not now to be made to the petition being received. But, however, the bill for the tax ought firſt to have paſſed, and then a bill brought in for the regulation. If this had been done, the neceſſity of preſenting the petition at this moment had not exiſted; for it might then have been deferred until the bill of regulation had been brought in and committed. But as the bill and this ſevere regulation were meant to paſs together, there was no other time allowed for it being preſented.

Mr *Drake* roſe again, to expreſs his deſire that the petition might be received in redreſs of a grievance with which the petitioners were going in his mind to be oppreſſed.

Mr *Martin* ſaid, he had been prevented by indiſpoſition from attending lately his duty in Parliament, ſo that he really knew not all the particulars of the bill; but hearing of this clauſe, he could not avoid thinking it was a very unparallelled grievance, and which ought not to be inflicted upon a people who had not forfeited by any miſdemeanour their privileges.

The *Speaker* thought it his duty to ſtate the diſtinction of the tobacco bill, and that under preſent conſideration. The tobacco bill was a regulation of a duty which had paſſed in a former ſeſſion, that was the reaſon he had not oppoſed the petition being received againſt it; but the newſpaper bill was to lay an additional duty this ſeſſion, and as it was againſt the orders and rules of Parliament to receive petitions in oppoſition to taxes levied in the ſame ſeſſion, he thought the preſent could not be admitted.

Sir *Grey Cooper* ſaid, the diſtinction drawn by the Speaker was perfectly clear; if, however, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Dempſter) could make it appear that the clauſe was merely a regulation, the petitioners would certainly be entitled to a hearing.

The Houſe divided on the queſtion,

Ayes,	—	18
Noes,	—	42
Majority againſt the petition,		24

SCOTCH DISTILLERY.

The report of the Scotch diſtillery bill being brought up,

Mr *Roſe* reminded Gentlemen, that if there exiſted any objection to the bill, as declared on a former day, the preſent ſtage of the bill was a fit one to ſtate thoſe objections.

Mr *Smith* ſaid, he underſtood from the traders, that ſo far from having any objection to the alteration, they conſidered it as affording them relief.

The report was then read and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed.

Deferred receiving the report of the Committee on the horſes and carriages bill until to-morrow.

Mr *Roſe* brought in the bill for regulating a commercial intercourſe between his Majeſty's American ſubjects and his Weſt India colonies, which was read a firſt time.

Mr *Roſe* moved the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider of the act of the 23d of his Majeſty's reign, for the encouragement of the flax and cotton manufacture in theſe kingdoms. The Houſe immediately reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Mr Dempſter in the Chair, where it was reſolved, that the Chairmain ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to continue the ſaid act. The Houſe being reſumed, the report was immediately brought up, the motion made, leave granted, and Mr Roſe and Mr Dempſter ordered to prepare and bring in the bill.

Deferred the order of the day, for receiving the report of the Committee on the Revolution commemoration bill, until Wedneſday.

Diſcharged the order of the day, for the Houſe going into a Committee on the newſpaper duty bill, and fixed it for to-morrow.

Deferred the order of the day, for going into a Committee on the Ways and Means, and the Supply, until Wedneſday.

TOBACCO.

The order of the day being read for the Houſe going into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the tobacco bill, Mr Gilbert, in the abſence of Mr Burgeſs, took the chair at the table.

Counſel and evidence were then called in, and heard againſt the bill.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *June* 30.

Some private buſineſs was tranſacted.

MAJOR ARABIN.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Mr Hobart in the chair, on Major Arabin's Divorce bill, heard Mr Graham on behalf of the petitioner, and examined witneſſes. The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Committee on the Britiſh Fiſheries, and the Committee on Newſpaper bill, were deferred till to-morrow.

ACCOMPTS.

Mr *Sheridan* moved, that the following accompts be laid before the Houſe.

An accompt of the nett produce of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Stamps, and Incidents, from the 5th of January 1786, to the 5th of January 1789. Alſo, from the 5th of April 1786, to the 5th of April 1789.

An accompt of the intereſt due on Exchequer bills from the 5th of January 1786, to the 5th of January 1789. Alſo, from the 5th of April 1786, to the 5th of April 1789.

An accompt of what portion of the five millions and a half in Exchequer bills, granted in 1786, remained uniſſued in 1786.

The amount of the Navy Debt bearing intereſt at preſent.

An accompt of ſums received into the Exchequer, not included under the head of Taxes, from the 5th of April 1786, to the 5th of April 1789.

Ordered.

Sir *John Sinclair* moved, that an accompt of the amount of the Poſt Office Duty, and of the taxes for Scotland, for the laſt period to which they were made up, be laid before the Houſe. Agreed to.

The Scotch Diſtillers, Tontine, and Qualification Indemnity bills, paſſed the Houſe.

THE WHALE FISHERY BILL

Went through a Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

That their Lordſhips would proceed further on the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. on Thurſday next.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

Sir *Peter Burrell* moved, that a Committee be appointed to examine into the ſtate of the houſe near Weſtminſter Hall, and to determine on the beſt method to preſerve that ancient building from fire; that the Committee ſhould have power to receive plans and eſtimates, and to ſearch for papers and records.

Agreed to.

REVENUE.

Mr *Sheridan* gave notice, that on Friday next he ſhould move for a Committee to be appointed to examine into the ſtate of the revenue.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* acquainted the Honourable Gentleman, that a friend of his (Mr Grenville) whoſe preſence might be of ſome importance, could not attend on that day. He therefore wiſhed that the motion ſhould be deferred to a later date.

Mr *Sheridan* did not conceive that the preſence of that gentleman was very material; at the ſame time, he begged leave to obſerve, that an Honourable friend of his could not attend on Monday, and it was even with ſome inconvenience that he could attend on Friday.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was of opinion, that the report of the Committee, of which his friend Mr Grenville was preſident, was meant to be arraigned; it was therefore of ſome moment that he ſhould not be abſent.

Mr *Sheridan* agreed with the Right Honourable Gentleman, that the report of that Committee was to be arraigned, and that he meant to prove that the promiſes it held forth were not one of them fulfilled. Yet, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had acted himſelf from that report, his preſence rendered that of his friend unneceſſary. Nevertheleſs, as it ſeemed to be the wiſh of the Right Honourable Gentleman, that Mr Grenville ſhould be preſent, he would conſult with his friend whether he could attend on any other day than Friday, and inform the Houſe of it to-morrow. In the mean time, the order of the day might ſtand as it was agreed to.

PROBATES OF WILLS AND LEGACIES.

In a Committee, Mr Gilbert in the Chair, on the ſaid bill, ſome converſation aroſe between Mr Sheridan, Mr Pitt, Mr Roſe, Sir J. Johnſtone and the Marquis of Graham, reſpecting a part of it, which ſubjected legacies left ſome time back to the payment of the additional duty.

The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Some accounts, on the motion of Mr Sheridan, were ordered to be printed.

Tobacco Bill.

The House in a Committee. Heard counsel, and examined witnesses further against the said bill, and afterwards adjourned till to-morrow.

LONDON—July 1.

Yesterday a messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, from his Majesty, at Lyndhurst, with letters for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Clarence, Mr Pitt, the Lord Chancellor, &c.

His Majesty is exceedingly well in health; he rises between five and six o'clock every morning, and takes an airing on horseback for two hours before breakfast.

Yesterday morning the Princess Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, with their Governess, went to Richmond in one of the Queen's coaches on an airing, and afterwards went back to their residence at Windsor.

Yesterday morning their Majesties, accompanied by the Princesses Royal, Augusta, and Elizabeth, with their attendants, set off from Lyndhurst to Lord Milton's seat at Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire, where the Royal Family dined, and in the afternoon proceeded to Weymouth.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester returned to town from Lyndhurst on Sunday.

The King and Queen have signified their intention of visiting Portsmouth before their return:—The yachts are ordered round to Weymouth to carry them there, after their Majesties have visited the Isle of Wight.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York is very much indisposed at his house at Whitehall.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales set off from Carleton House, on a visit to the Duke of Bedford, at his seat at Wooburn Abbey, Bedfordshire. His Highness will dine this day with Colonel Lake, at his seat at Parrot, Buckinghamshire.

Lord Southampton is to have an audience of the King, as president of the late Court Martial, before the sentence of the Court is pronounced and confirmed. This is the military etiquette, though Sir C. Gould, as Judge Advocate of the army, is the official reporter of such proceedings.

The Marquis of Buckingham arrived at Bath a few days ago, where he intends to reside for the benefit of his health.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were received at the Duke of Leeds's office from Newfoundland.—They are dated as fresh as the 10th instant, and contain the agreeable intelligence of the safe arrival there of upwards of one hundred sail of merchant ships from London and other places, besides a great number more that were just appearing on the banks.

By the last advices from Madras, we learn, that General Meadows was on his way from Bombay, to succeed Governor Campbell, but that he had not then arrived.

General Meadows is to be succeeded by General Abercrombie to the government of Bombay.

Much praise is due to Sir Archibald Campbell, for the excellent state of defence in which he has left the Carnatic. The disposition of the troops stationed in that province is such as does honour to his military skill, while it effectually secures at the same time that province from the sudden insults of Tippoo Sultan.

The last ships from Madras bring an account of the great revolution for the better in the Nabob of Arcot's health, through the skill and attention of Sir Paul Joddrell, accompanied by a letter from the Nabob, to Sir George Baker, thanking him for his recommendation of Sir Paul, and at the same time begging his acceptance of a diamond ring valued at fifteen hundred pounds.

In consequence of the late death of the Nabob of Arcot's second son, several *English Nabobs*, who looked up to his succession, and who speculated deeply on that principle, are on their return to Europe.

In this train are Paul Benfield, Esq. and others.

Court of Aldermen.

A Court of Aldermen was yesterday held at Guildhall, (the whole Court of Aldermen were present,) for the election of a Recorder for the City of London, in the room of Mr Serjeant Adair, who has resigned.

Mr Serjeant Watson, by letter, declined standing as a candidate.

Mr Alderman Newnham proposed to the Court, that the Gentleman who should be chosen Recorder, should enjoy the same salary as the late Recorder, viz. 1000l. per annum, and not to go on the Circuits, which occasioned several debates, when finding it to be the sense of the Court not to have it put, the Alderman withdrew it.

Mr Alderman Newnham then proposed Mr Heywood, and was seconded by Mr Alderman Anderson. Mr Alderman Swain then nominated Mr Rose, and was seconded by Sir Benjamin Hammett, one of the Sheriffs of this city.

The numbers being cast up, there appeared,

For Mr Rose, — 17
Mr Heywood, — 9

Mr Rose having the majority by eight, he was sworn into the office, and took his seat at the right hand of the Lord Mayor. After which, in a short speech, he addressed the Court, stating, that he could not take a place in that respectable Court, without returning his sincere thanks to the Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, declaring his just sense of the honour and importance of the office they had so kindly conferred on him. He said, that he knew they had placed the administration of justice in his hands, and that upon a due and just execution thereof depended the lives, liberty, and property of the subject. He knew that the several parts of his duty in that office would demand his exertion and endeavour, to form a right judgment upon the business that may come before him; that he must acknowledge with gratitude the assistance he had received, upon every occasion, from a communication of the opinion and sentiments of the Court individually, and hoped his future line of conduct would entitle him to their further assistance, whenever he shall stand in need of it.

William Fasson, Esq; attended, and produced his Commission as an officer in the Worcestershire militia, which, by the laws of that act, sets him free from serving the office of Sheriff, chosen last Midsummer day. Joseph Ballard, Esq; who was elected at the same time, excused himself by pleading his age, being 64, and thereby not able to go through the said office with pleasure or satisfaction to himself. He offered to pay 400l. as a fine, but the act of Common Council declares, that not less than 600 l. can be paid into the Chamber; therefore the Court would not discharge him. He soon afterwards paid that sum, and intends to petition the Court of Common Council to refund the 200 l. A Common Hall is appointed for Tuesday next, for the election of two Sheriffs, in the room of the above gentlemen.

A Court of Common Council was held on the same day, the Lord Mayor and twenty Aldermen, and a great number of Commoners being present.

The Court being called, to consider what further might be done, relative to the extension of the Excise laws, agreed to petition the House to be heard by Counsel against the said bill. A petition was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr Sheriff Curtis (attended by the Remembrancer) Sir Benjamin Hammet being a member of Parliament.

The Court settled the salary of the Recorder at 600 l. per annum, and to extend the same at their pleasure.

The Court broke up at half past five o'clock.

The election for the office of Recorder has always been what sporting men would call *a tight go*. Serjeant Glynn carried it by *one* only. His Deputy, Maseres, carried it by *one* (the late Recorder was the other candidate); and Mr Adair carried it against Mr Howarth, by *one*.

The evidence hitherto given on the tobacco bill, not only goes to prove the evil tendency of the bill as being oppressive and injurious, but also the impracticability of the article being subjected to the regulations and laws of the Excise. Tobacco, it is well known, increases and decreases in weight during the process of manufacture from more or less exposure to the air, from moisture, &c. In taking stock, therefore, which is a principal part of the Excise man's business, how is the quantity to be ascertained? In no other article under the Excise can this objection be made.

One grand objection to the Excise laws can never be argued away, namely, that none but the *fair traders* have ever complained of them. A professed smuggler was never known to open his mouth on the subject. It perplexes and impedes the business of the fair trader; it only *alters the plan* of the smuggler.

We hear that the *remuneration* of Dr W—— is at last settled, to the satisfaction of all parties; the terms are, the purchase of the house in Tenterden-street, late Sir John Lade's, worth between three and four thousand pounds, and one thousand pounds a-year during the Doctor's life.

The remuneration of the rest are *en train*: A message has been sent, intimating what might be *demanded*. The answer was, in the liberal stile of the profession, "That Physicians never *demand*; that there were so many days *close*, and so many days *open* attendance, the value of which it did not become them to estimate."

In consequence of the above message, we hear the estimate of the first species of attendance will be calculated at twenty-five guineas, and the estimate of the second at twenty guineas a-day.

Mr Washington, in declining to accept of any salary or official emolument, as President of the United States of America, has acted like a great and enlightened statesman. We remember to have heard the Duke of Richmond hold something like this language when *out of the office*; but no sooner did he become *Master-General of the Ordnance*, than he told us a different story.

The Court of France views with a jealous eye the conduct of the Duke of Orleans. That Prince omits no opportunity to ingratiate himself with the people. In the house of the Nobles, he constantly votes against the majority, and pleads the cause of the Commons.

M. Linguet, the celebrated French lawyer, has rendered himself so obnoxious, by some late publications in favour of despotism, that, on its being discovered that he was admitted into the hall where the Commons assemble, one of the members rose and announced the circumstance. There was an universal cry of "Out with him; out with the scoundrel!"—and the distressed Advocate was happy to escape without personal violence.

At Stockholm a plot has been discovered for effecting the escape of all the Russian prisoners, sixty-two of whom got clear off before the alarm was given.

An attempt was made to burn the Swedish arsenal at Cadscrone, on the 20th ultimo, but happily failed, though not before two men belonging to the laboratory were killed, and ten or twelve wounded in extinguishing the flames.

On Sunday evening died, in Piccadilly, Lady Middleton, wife of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq. member for Derbyshire.

Lady Middleton, when she married Mr Mundy, had 90,000 l. and 11,000 l. a-year.

India Stock transfer-books will open July 9.

South Sea Stock transfer-books will open July 20.

New South Sea Ann. transfer-books will open July 21.

Three per Cent. Consol. transfer-books will open July 21.

Three per Cent. Ann. 1726 transfer-books will open July 21.

Three per cent. Ann. 1751 transfer-books will open July 21.

Five per Cent. transfer-books will open July 22.

The heavy rains since Wednesday se'ennight have done incredible damage to the hay, not only near, but at great distances from the metropolis. There will be no decrease, it is feared, in the price of that useful article.

The rains in Ireland have been as constant, and more excessive, within this fortnight past, than even here; and as to French Flanders, most of the towns there have been almost under water.

Hops.

The Hop Plantations, which, in many parts of *Kent*, &c. lately wore an unfavourable aspect, have considerably improved within these few days.

Throughout *Worcester*, *Herefordshire*, and the adjoining counties, where great quantities are grown, the Planters acknowledge there is every prospect of the finest crop, the late rains having washed them clean, and entirely eradicated the insects; this must of course keep down the price.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 18.

"The Duke of Clarence arrived here yesterday about two o'clock, for the express purpose of being present at the paying off the Andromeda frigate; which ship his Highness commands.

"She is now lying at Spithead, when the first fair wind will probably bring her into the harbour to unrig. The Duke, on his arrival, went on board the flag ship, to pay his respects to the Admiral; after which he dined with Captain Christian, one of his new appointed equerries.

"It was expected his Highness would have visited the different guardships in this port; on which account every necessary preparation was made to receive him as Duke of Clarence, by manning ship, &c. throughout the fleet. He did not, however, proceed farther than the Barfleur, and went there only in his official capacity as Captain of the Andromeda. On his entrance in the Dock-yard, the Royal Standard was displayed."

CORN MARKET.

London, June 29. 1789.

THE weather continuing very wet and unseasonable, and our supply of Wheat to-day not being large, it was bought up very eagerly, 1 s. 6 d. per quarter higher than last week. Barley advanced full as much, and most likely will be dearer, as it is greatly wanted both for Holland and France. We had a brisk sale for Tick Beans, and some advance on good samples, such being wanted for shipping; but Horse Beans are very dull and rather cheaper. Several vessels came in this morning with Oats from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, which readily found buyers at prices fast advised. Rye, Malt, and Pease, of both sorts, remain much the same; but a little longer continuance of the present unfavourable weather will affect these as well as other grain.

Essex Wheat, 48, 52, 55 s.	Ditto Poland, 16, 18, 19 s.
Suffolk ditto, 46, 51, 55 s.	Horse Beans, 20, 22 s.
Yorkshire ditto, 46, 50, 54 s.	Tick ditto, 20, 21 s. 6 d.
Rye, 27, 29 s.	White Pease, 24, 29 s.
Barley, 22, 25 s.	Grey ditto, 22, 24 s.
Malt, 32, 35 s.	Rivets, 42, 46 s. per quar.
Seed Oats, 15, 17, 18 s.	

PRICE OF STOCKS, July 1.

Bank Stock, —	5 per cent. India Ann. —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 97¼ ⅜.	India Bonds, 83 a 82 s. prem.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, shut.	South Sea Stock, shut.
3 per cent. red. 76 ¼ ⅜.	Ditto Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. shut, 72¼ a ⅜.	Ditto New Ann. shut.
3 per cent. 1726, —	3 per cent. 1751, shut.
Long Ann. 22¼ a 11-16ths.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, 13 9-16ths.	Exch. Bills, 30 s. prem.
India Stock, shut.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 18 s.
	Irish Lottery Tickets, —
	Tontine, 104¼.

WIND AT DEAL, June 28. W. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

"As to the tontine, I submit to you the following calculation. You will judge if it is erroneous.

"You must suppose a child eight years of age nominated to the first class, where you have 4l. 3s. per cent. Suppose the number in that class to be 680. In 43 years, according to the common calculations, there will be 345 of those dead, which will entitle the 335 survivors to no more than 8l. 9s. 6d. per cent. though they will then be 51 years of age. Going on by the same mode of calculation, at 67 years of age, they will have but 17l. 10s. per cent. at 75, 34l. 4s. and at 80 years old, 73l. 8s. when 41 will be left of the 680."

Lieutenant John Muirhead, of the 74th regiment, son of Alexander Muirhead of Linhouse, died at Poonamalee, near Madras, in January last, sincerely regretted by all his friends and acquaintances.

Died on the 12th of May last, at Antigua, Mr William Henry Scott, merchant in the island of St Eustatius, son of Mr Alexander Scott, formerly merchant in Edinburgh. It is requested that the relations and friends of the family will accept of this notification.

Died at Old Meldrum on the 30th June, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of the deceased Alexander Gordon, Esq; of Coldwells. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this notification of her death.

Died here on Thursday, Miss Katharine Campbell, daughter of the late Mr Colin Campbell of Aberuchill, advocate.

On Monday last died, at her house in Prince's Street, Mrs Gordon, relict of the deceased Alexander Gordon, Esq; of Boston, in New England.

On Monday last died here, Mrs Margaret Macdonald, druggist, who carried on that business in Edinburgh for fifty-one years, with credit to herself and much benefit to society.

Died at Glasgow the 1st current, Jean Brisbane, daughter of Alexander Brisbane, supervisor of Excise there.

Yesterday the Whitsunday Exchequer Term ended.

It must give pleasure to all connected with the trade and manufactures of this city to be informed, that the port of *Leith* is to be included by the bill now before Parliament in the number of ports where tobacco can be admitted to entry, on bond being granted for the payment of the duties. This beneficial regulation will enable merchants to import that valuable commodity directly into Leith, in place of buying it at second hand; and has been brought about by the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce here. May every endeavour of this respectable and public-spirited society be attended with equal success!

On the 14th of May, Capt. Blane of the ship Fortitude, belonging to Greenock, then about 18 leagues to the N. W. of Antigua, saved a man and two boys found floating on a small piece of the wreck of the Dove of London, bound for the bay of Honduras, that had been cast away on the evening of the 12th on the rocks off Bermuda. The rest of the Dove's crew had endeavoured to save themselves by the boats, but whether they got safe ashore, or were lost, those saved by the Fortitude do not know.

A species of fraud, though not altogether new, has for some time past been practised about this place, with a considerable degree of success. A fellow pretending to have come lately over from the West Indies, goes about among the retail shopkeepers, with samples of raw sugar, which he disposes of at a certain price, and then brings 14 or 28 pounds in bags, for which he receives payment, and walks off; but to the great mortification of the purchasers, these bags, except a few pounds of sugar on the top, are wholly made up of sand, brick dust, &c.

On Tuesday night last, a gentleman's cellar in George Street was broke into, and five dozen of claret, and one dozen and eight bottles of sherry carried off. From the manner in which the door appeared to have been opened, an old offender was suspected to have had a concern, and orders were given by the sitting Magistrate to search for him. He was accordingly brought to the Council Chamber on Wednesday for examination, but positively denied any knowledge or concern in the robbery. He was committed to prison, and his companions ordered to be looked after. Seven of them were that night taken into custody, and the whole underwent a long examination on Thursday, when a complete discovery of the robbery of the cellar was brought out, and of many other shop and house breakings.

They turn out to be the same gang of young villains who have been repeatedly imprisoned, whipped, and banished since October last, but always returned. One of the most obdurate, when about to be recommitted to prison, intreated that he might not be confined in an apartment by himself, as, when alone, he was haunted by an apparition.—What a powerful argument for solitary confinement!

Thursday night, a merchant was attacked, knocked down, and robbed of a bundle of goods, by five men, near the Kinning-house, on the road to Paisley.—Yesterday forenoon two men were taken up in a house in the Goosedubs, Glasgow, on suspicion of being concerned in the above robbery, and lodged in the cells.

Wednesday night, about nine o'clock, while an old woman was endeavouring to get out of a horse's way, which was running at full speed up the High-street, Glasgow, she unluckily fell, by which accident she was trod upon by the horse, and thereby so much hurt, that she was carried home with scarce any signs of life.—It is said she died since.

The Revolution in France is the most extraordinary in the annals of history.—Not two years ago, any person who spoke in the smallest degree disrespectful of the *Grand Monarque* was lodged in the Bastile or Bicetre, by a *Lettre de Cachet*, perhaps for life.—Now the people speak openly, and boldly oppose the French King's edicts, without fear or danger!—This is the return his Majesty has met with for assisting the rebellion of the British subjects in America—and who can say that he does not deserve it?

The *Triers Etat* are fast following the footsteps of the people of England in the time of Charles I. The vote for conciliating the army, is at once strong, bold, and politic, and will probably soon bring matters to a crisis.—It is always under weak kings that the people assert and establish their liberties.—The allowing the Liberty of the Press in France, and the abolition of *Lettres de Cachet*, are two great points already gained on the side of freedom.

During the American war, a Frenchman in a Coffee-house at Paris, was exclaiming on the liberality of the French King, in giving liberty to the Americans. "If liberty is so good a thing," replied an Englishman, "why does he not begin at home, and give it to you?" The King has now found it expedient to give up part of their liberties to the people, and the rest will soon follow, as every concession seems only to incite new demands on the side of the *Triers Etat*.

The following are the real articles proposed by the Emperor to the Commons of Brabant, and which they having refused to accede to, have been divested of all power:

Art. I. A fixed subsidy to be granted as in Flanders.

Art. II. Fifteen towns in the province to send members to the States, instead of the three chief towns only.

Art. III. The wishes of two orders forming the majority, to carry the consent of the third.

Art. IV. The Council of Brabant to seal and publish the edicts, regulations, &c. &c. in the usual form.

These being all refused, the Emperor has thought proper to revoke all the charters of liberties granted to the people of Brabant. Their archieves and treasure chests have been sealed up by his officers, and a committee is appointed to manage the cash accounts of the province.

It is easy to perceive how arbitrary this law is—The Noblesse and Clergy dare not refuse their consent to the Emperor's will, and if the above articles were agreed to, the Commons would in fact become nothing more than proclaimers of the laws agreed to by the other two orders.

Last Monday George Page, boat-officer, assisted by William Campbell, the supervisor's man, and Lieut. Hawker, with three of the 16th of light dragoons, seized near Bexhill, in Kent, from a body of smugglers, upwards of a hundred, all mounted, the following articles, viz. two boxes of good sword blades—seven dozen [illegible] pieces cambric—170 ditto crape—140 ditto silk handkerchiefs—131 ditto taffety—four ditto black silk—19 ditto muslin handkerchiefs—four ditto printed linen—394 dozen women's long gloves—28 dozen riding gloves—220 pieces lace edging—five half ankers mother of pearl—13 bags of coffee, and a ton and a half of tea.

The Irish pilgrim, who lately visited the Holy Land for a wager, is arrived in Dublin; gets 20,000 l. to pay his expences, but not till his certificates have undergone a scrutiny.

Extract of a letter from Haddington, July 3.

"It is surprising to see our markets so high.—The hay harvest is now begun in general in this county, and never such a crop seen, as most intelligent farmers thinks they will have above 200 stone per acre."

Extract of a letter from Perth, July 3.

"The person who underwent an amputation of his leg, in consequence of the loss of his foot at the launch of the Diana, is now, beyond expectation, in a fair way of recovery."

Extract of a letter from Kelso, July 3.

"Yesterday the Society of Whipmen in this town had their annual races at the Berry Moss, when the cart and hunting saddles were both won by Adam Marshall's black gelding Culley, the former at two heats, beating Robert Robertson's grey gelding Squib; and the latter at one heat, beating Mr Horrington's dark brown gelding Black Sloven, who gave up in going the second round. There was afterwards a subscription race, which afforded excellent sport, and was won by

Mr Hutson's Esther,	1	2	1
Mr Marshall's Culley,	2	1	2
Mr Gregson's Skyrocket,	3	dr.	

"We are happy to add, that the cruel diversions (if diversions they can be called) of the *goose* and the *cat-in-barrel*, which always accompanied their former races, were not exhibited yesterday, and it will be much to the honour of the Society if they are never again revived.

"We hear that Kelso races are to begin on Monday the 13th inst.

"On Sunday last, a further respite, during his Majesty's pleasure, arrived at Jedburgh, to William Murray, *alias* Tweedie, now under sentence of death."

Nerva *in our next.*

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

			Tuzz.	Bar.
Thursday,	*July*	2. 8 P. M.	60	29 64
Friday,	—	3. 8 A. M.	56	29.64
		8 P. M.	61	29.60
Saturday,	—	4. 8 A. M.	54	29.52

THE ANACREONTIC SOCIETY

WILL meet at Bruce's Tavern, on Monday in the Race Week.

The Members will please send for their tickets to Messrs. Corri and Sutherland's, on Wednesday the 15th curt.

SALE OF

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

At that well-frequented Music Shop, first flore stair above the Old Assembly Close.

UPON Monday the 20th current, there will begin to be SOLD, the whole stock of MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the above shop, lately the property of the deceased Robert Bremner, music-seller in Edinburgh, consisting of

Italian, English, and Scotch Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,

Piano Fortes, Spinets, Violins, | German and Common Flutes, Guitars, &c. &c.

As the whole Goods must be immediately disposed of, they will be sold without reserve, and at prices greatly below prime cost.

Mr Bremner's trustees are willing to treat betwixt and the day fixed for the commencement of the sale, with any person inclining to purchase the whole stock.—And for such as intend entering into that line of business, the present is a most favourable opportunity of purchasing on such terms as can seldom be met with, a complete and valuable stock, with which they may at once commence business.

The goods may be viewed in the shop any time before the day of sale; and proposals for a private bargain will be received by Horatius Canman, writer to the signet, with whom, and at the shop, inventories of the goods are lodged.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

Passed the Sound.

June 17. Peggy, Aimers, from Rostock, for Havre-de-grace, wheat.
The Royal Recovery, Wood, from Pillaw, for Liverpool, wheat.
Diligence, Lawson, from Pillaw, for Amsterdam, ditto.
Elizabeth, Beveridge, from —— for Havre-de-grace, brass wire.
18. Nancy, Caithness, from Pillaw, for Amsterdam, wheat.
Peggy Oconnocher, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
Dutchess of Hamilton, Brodie, from ditto, for Havre-de-grace, wheat.
Mary Ann, Normand, from Memel, for Dysart, timber.
Cochrane, Sharp, from Lanscrona, for London, iron.
Bon Adventure, Johnston, from Pillaw, for Havre-de-grace, wheat.
Lively, Webster, from Riga, for Dundee, flax.
20. Newburgh, Dowie, from Dantzick, for Havre-de-grace, rye.
Active, Dalrymple, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
Newcastle, Brown, from Dantzick, for Amsterdam, wheat.
Olive Branch, Izett, from Pillaw, for Liverpool, wheat.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

Elsinore, June 20. 1789.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

July 3. Mally Lighton, Bryce, from Borrowstounness and Montrose, goods and coals.
Jean, Barr, from Alemouth, grain.
Providence, Wilson, from North Berwick, ballast.
4. William and Margaret, Morrison, from Dunbar, ditto.
Glasford, Millar, from London, goods.
Two sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Ketty, Wishart, for Newcastle, goods.
Good Intent, Houston, for Kirkwall, ditto.
Katharine and Isobel, Lyell, for Perth, ditto.
Industry, Hogg, for ditto, grain.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, July 1.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	32 s. 0 d.	28 s. 0 d.	27 s. 0 d.
Barley,	18 0	17 0	15 6
Oats,	13 0	12 0	10 8
Beans,	12 0	11 4	10 2
Pease,	11 9	11 0	10 0

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE,

June 30.

Per Quarter.	s. s. d.		s. s. d.
Wheat,	43 to 55 6	Beans,	19 to 21 0
Barley,	20 to 23 6	Tick,	21 to 25 0
Rye,	25 to 27 6	Tares, per B.	3 to 4 0
Oats,	14 to 18 0		
Pale Malt,	31 to 33 0	Flour per Sack.	
Amber ditto,	32 to 34 0	Fine Flour,	40 0
Pease,	20 to 28 0	Second,	38 0
Hog ditto,	18 to 24 0	Third,	26 0

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

	MOON'S AGE.	MORNING. H. M.	EVENING. H. M.
Saturday, ——	4. 12	11 47	——
Sunday, ——	5. 13	0 16	0 43
Monday, ——	6. 14	1 10	1 36

FOR LONDON,
THE LONDON,
(A New Ship)
Richard Gardiner Master,

Is taking in goods in Leith Harbour, and will sail 16th July 1789, wind and weather serving.

The London is completely equip'd for sea, has two Cabins, fitted up in a very neat manner, with excellent accommodation for passengers, who may depend on the best usage.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Leith.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE CERES,
James M'Intosh Master,

Lying at Miller's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and country adjacent, and will sail the 18th July.

The Ceres is a new and strong built vessel, sails fast, and about 200 tons burden.

☞ This vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, who may depend upon the best usage.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, mornings and evenings on board the ship.

FOR LISBON,
THE THREE SISTERS,
WILLIAM MITCHELL
MASTER,

Will sail the 11th instant.

Apply to Walker, Thomson, and Company.

Edinburgh, July 3. 1789.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW LYON, Merchant and Clock and Watch-maker in Port Glasgow.

JOHN CRAWFORD merchant in Port Glasgow, trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said Andrew Lyon, gives notice to the Creditors, that the wife of George Reid, sometime merchant in Port Glasgow, thereafter of Antigua, and now in this country, having lodged with the trustee in May 1785, a claim and oath of credulity for the said George Reid against the bankrupt's estate, of 522 l. 13 s. 9½ d. the trustee ranked Mr Reid along with the other Creditors; but the other Creditors, at their meeting of the 19th July that year, objected to the payment of any part of his dividends, until his claim should be properly ascertained and vouched.

That sundry arrestments were laid upon Reid's dividends in the hands of the trustee; in consequence whereof the trustee raised an action of multiple-poinding against Reid and his arresting Creditors before the Court of Session; but these attachments having lately been withdrawn by the arresters, Mr Reid has applied to the trustee for payment of his several dividends from the estate, and has lodged his claim and affidavit to the amount of that formerly given in by his wife.

That as this claim is not satisfactorily vouched to the trustee, and he being debarred to pay by the aforesaid meeting of Creditors, and as Mr Reid is threatening to prosecute for his dividends, the trustee thinks it his safest course to call a meeting of the whole Creditors, for the purpose of their directing the trustee, whether he is to defend such suit, and insist upon the authority of a court of law, or whether the trustee is to enter into a submission to one or two arbiters, or if he is to pay Reid without any submission or legal suit.

The trustee, therefore, requires the said Creditors to meet within the house of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port Glasgow, upon Saturday the 8th of August next, for the above purpose; and certifies to all concerned, that agreeable to the directions or authority which he may then receive from such meeting, he will pay off the said George Reid, or oppose any suit which he may raise before a court of law, or enter into a bond of arbitration, as may be determined upon by the said meeting of Creditors.

Of which the said Creditors, as well as the arresters, and all concerned, are hereby desired to take notice.

BOROUGH OF BERWICK UPON TWEED.

July 1. 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be an examination of Candidates to fill up the present vacancy in the office of Usher to the Latin Grammar School of this Corporation, at the Town-hall in Berwick aforesaid, on Wednesday the 29th day of July instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which time and place any person or persons properly qualified, may attend, bringing testimonials of their moral characters. Gentlemen of undoubted honour and learning are to examine the several candidates, and they are to return the person best qualified. The salary is 30 l. a-year

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased THOMAS WAUGH, late Merchant in Leith.

AGREEABLE to the orders of the last general meeting of Mr Waugh's creditors, held in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, the 8th April last, measures were immediately followed to convert all his effects and outstanding debts into cash; and such progress has now been made as will enable the factor to make a considerable dividend next month.

All the creditors of the said Thomas Waugh are therefore hereby required to lodge their claims against his estate, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of William Cundell, merchant in Leith, the factor, between this and Saturday the 15th August.—And, on Monday the 24th August, the said factor will begin to pay the first dividend, to all such creditors as have duly lodged their claims with him.

N. B. Those who are still indebted to the estate of the said Thomas Waugh, are now required to make immediate payment to William Cundell, the factor, else prosecutions will be raised against them. LEITH, July 4. 1789.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES ROBERTSON and CO. Late Merchants in Portsoy.

AN application having been made to the Court of Session, in the names of two of the Creditors of the said James Robertson and Company, for the purpose of calling a general meeting of the creditors, in order to elect a new trustee in room of William Brodie, writer in Edinburgh, the Court was pleased, of this date, to pronounce the following interlocutor: 'The Lords having heard this petition, they ordain the creditors of the said James Robertson and Company, to meet in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, upon the 22d day of July curt. at twelve o'clock noon, for chusing a new trustee in place of the said William Brodie, in terms of the statute; and appoint the petitioners to advertise the above meeting in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Courant.'

Which interlocutor and order are accordingly intimated to all concerned.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM FLEMING, Late Merchant and Manufacturer in Cupar-Angus.

THE Trustee appointed by the said William Fleming, having now nearly converted his whole subjects, both real and personal, into money, requests, that such of his creditors as have not yet deponed on the verity of their claims, to lodge affidavits thereon, with the grounds of their several debts, with Charles Hay, writer in Cupar-Angus, betwixt and the twelfth day of August next, certifying to those creditors who shall fail so to do, that they will be cut out from any share of the said William Fleming's funds, which are then to be divided among such of his creditors as have at that period so claimed and instructed their debts.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of CHARLES HAUKINS, portioner of Bothwell.

UPON the 21st day of March last, Mr Haukins, presently residing in Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, conveyed and made over the whole of his lands, and other heritable subjects in and about the town of Bothwell, to certain trustees for behoof of his creditors, for the purpose of paying the debts owing by him, and contracted previous to the date of that disposition.

These are therefore to require all the creditors of the said Charles Hawkins, whose debts were contracted previous to the 30th day of March last, to give in a note of their claims, with the instructions thereof, and an oath of verity to the same, to Mr James Buchan clerk to the signet, or to Mr William Hamilton writer in Hamilton, *and that within six weeks from this date*: certifying at the same time, those who neglect to lodge their claims, that they will be considered as giving up all title of being assumed into the benefit of the said trust right, and that they will accordingly be deprived thereof.

June 26. 1789.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EYEMOUTH,

AND

NOTICE to the CREDITORS of WILLIAM and ROBERT GRIEVES.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 31st day of July curt. within the house of Joseph Singers vintner in Eyemouth,

The DWELLING-HOUSE, Garden, and Cellars belonging to William Grieve merchant there, as presently possessed by him. The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of James Bell, Sheriff clerk of Berwickshire, trustee for the creditors.

The Creditors of William and Robert Grieve and Company, and of the partners of that Company as individuals, are hereby informed, That the meeting appointed by the last general meeting of the creditors will be held on Wednesday the 5th day of August next, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, at one o'clock afternoon, where it is requested that all concerned may attend, as matters of importance to the Creditors will be laid before the meeting.

SALE OF LANGWELL.

THE Lands and Estate of LANGWELL, with the Forrestrie, Salmon Fishings, and extensive Woods thereto belonging, are to be sold by private bargain.—The gross rent exceeds 300 l. Sterling.—The lands lie in the parish of Latheron, and shire of Caithness, and entitle to a freehold qualification in that county.

The natural beauties, and the accommodations belonging to this estate, will be described in a future advertisement.

The progress of writs is perfectly clear; and for further particulars, enquiry may be made at Robert Bremner writer, at Mr Mitchelson's, Nicolson's Street.

SALE OF LANDS IN MID-LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 29th July curt. betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

THE Room and Lands of NETHER MOSSHOUSES; as also, that part of the Milk-hall grounds, lying on the east side of Nethermoss Houses, with the privileges of grazing fifteen sheep on Walltower, and of the Flowmoss there, to cast peats, both for feuel and for sale; with the pertinents thereto belonging, all lying within the parish of Pennycuick, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh.

These lands hold feu of Sir John Clerk of Pennycuick, Bart. for payment of 1 l. 5 s. Sterling yearly; they contain about forty Scots acres, mostly arable, and are at present set to one tenant, at the rent of 17 l. Sterling yearly. They are all unincloſed, and capable of very great improvements, and when the present lease expires, a considerable rise of the rent may be expected.

The tenant in the lands will show the marches, and the title deeds and articles of roup may be seen by applying to Robert Brown, writer to the signet, North Hanover Street.

FIVE GUINEAS OF REWARD.

ON the 25th of June last, THOMAS GRAY, travelling chapman (known by the name of *Lord Gray*), was instructed with sundry kinds of Merchant Goods, belonging to different merchants in Greenock, which he got out from them on purpose to show to some persons (of whom he made mention) at Gourock and its neighbourhood, in the county of Renfrew, which goods he was to return same evening, but he has gone off with them, and is not to be heard of.

If any person or persons will apprehend and lodge the said Thomas Gray in any of his Majesty's jails in Scotland, and secure the goods, will receive FIVE GUINEAS of Reward, by applying to Mr George Swan merchant, Edinburgh, Mr William Turnbull, writer in Glasgow, or Messr. Hugh Crawford and Son, writers in Greenock.

The goods consisted of silver buckles, silver tea spoons, plated buckles, pen knives, and scissars; muslins, silk handkerchiefs, silk stockings, ribbands, umbrellas, and a number of other goods, inclosed in three thin boxes, two of which are of mahogany, and a green baise package.

The said Thomas Gray is about 35 years of age, and appears to be much worn out; about 5 feet 7 inches high; oblong face, very thin, and of a white sickly complexion; grey-eyed, short dark hair;—had on when he went off a blue coat, black vest, corduroy breeches, and a round hat.

N. B. If Gray will return the goods without further trouble, no prosecution will be entered against him;—if not, he will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law.

LANDS FOR SALE

In the county of Forfar, and vicinity of Dundee.

ON Friday the 31st day of August next, between the hours of one and two afternoon, will be SOLD by public roup, within the Coffeehouse of Dundee,

TWENTY-FOUR ACRES or THIRTY of ARABLE LAND, lying on the east side of the Hilltown of Dundee, and on the high road leading from Dundee to Forfar.

These lands are to be holden of the exposer, for payment of 5 l. Sterling of yearly feu-duty; and as they are situated in the neighbourhood of a large town, they may be subfeued to great advantage. The purchaser will have the privilege of gathering dung within the town of Dundee, for manuring the ground.

The articles of roup may be seen in the hands of John Ogilvy writer in Dundee, who will also show the ground, and give any further information that may be desired by intending purchasers.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th of August, 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE LANDS lying in and about the Towns of Fortrose and Rosemarkie, which belonged to the deceased Sir *Alexander Grant* of Dalvey, Bart. pleasantly situated along the bays of Fortrose and Avoch, holding feu partly of the Magistrates of Fortrose, and partly of Alexander Ross, Esq. of Cromarty. The free rent, after deduction of public burdens and feu-duties, is 190 l. 10 s. 11 d. Sterling; and, for encouragement of offerers, they are to be exposed at the upset price of 4000 l. Sterling.

If the lands are not sold *in cumulo*, it is proposed to expose them in the following lots.

Lot I.—The Lands called Nine Rigs, including the yard or croft called Pitcroft. Free rent 29 l. 16 s. 4 d.

Lot II.—The Lands and Fields called Easter Hill of Fortrose, including the Pendicle of Land called Minnisbrook, and the lands called Lutchieswards, and the benefit of the new loft in the kirk of Rosemarkie. Free rent, 25 l. 10 s. 4 d.

Lot III.—The Lands called Gallowbank, Lochlands, Hakeshill, and Millcroft; also that Rig of Ground Croft called Talecroft, with the House and Gardens called the Factory Houses, and the benefit of a good table seat in the kirk. Free rent 28 l. 6 s. 6 d.

Lot IV.—The Lands called Longness Acres, Castreybank, and Leg. Free rent, 27 l. 7 s. 6 d.

Lot V.—East and Wester Thornycleatys, including the Lands called Reybank. Free rent, 22 l. 14 s.

Lot VI.—The Lands called Cast of Greengate, and Cast of Waterford. Free rent, 28 l. 12 s. 9 d.

Lot VII.—The Fields called Husband Shade, and the Rigg called Play Rigg. Free rent, 28 l. 3 s. 6 d.

Persons intending to purchase, may apply to Mr William Keith, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain; and Isaac Grant, writer to the signet, will show the title-deeds, rental, articles of roup, and plan of the lands.

LANDS IN FIFE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

The LANDS of WOODMILN, lying in the parish of Abdie, and shire of Fife.

THIS Estate contains near 700 Scotch acres, about four miles from Cupar, and one from the sea-port town of Newburgh, and has several beautiful situations for a mansion-house and pleasure grounds. The lands are of an exceeding good quality, and capable of great improvement.—There are about 38 acres of barren timber, a considerable part of it above 50 years old, and which will soon be ready for cutting. There is also a Loch, containing about 80 acres, well stocked with the finest perch, pike, and eel, and on which there is constantly great store of wild duck, and other fowl, affording good amusement for sportsmen. The proprietor has likewise right to erect an eel ark at the mouth of the loch, where he can always depend on having plenty of eel.

The lands hold of the Crown, and afford two freehold qualifications in the county of Fife.

For further particulars, enquire at Alexander Duncan, writer to the signet.

DAY OF SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE ADJOURNED,

At Desire of intending offerers.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th day of July curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of BALGARVIE, lying in the parishes of Monymeal and Cupar, and within a quarter of a mile of the town of Cupar, with or without (as purchasers may incline) about 40 acres of Cupar muir, planted about 30 years ago, which are in a thriving condition, and will be soon ready for cutting.

The present free-rent of these lands is about 406 l. Sterling; but at Martinmas next a considerable rise will take place, as the proprietor has lately purchased up the lease of the farm of Clinkmiln, which contains upwards of 66 acres, and to which he enters at that term. The rent of the other farms will also rise considerably at the expiry of the current leases.—The proprietor has a right to the teinds, and the lands afford two freehold qualifications in the county.

Also, the Lands of KINGASK, lying in the parish of Cupar, and within half a mile of that town on the Dundee road.

The present free yearly rent of these lands is about 150 l. Sterling, and will rise considerably at the expiry of the current leases.—They hold of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

N. B. If the above lands of Balgarvy are not sold on or before the day of roup, the proprietor at Balcaskie, or Patrick Plenderleath, writer in Pittenweem, his factor, will be ready to treat for a lease of the above farm of Clinkmiln, the entry to which will be at Martinmas next. That farm is all inclosed, and lies within half a mile of the town of Cupar.

The titles, rental, and plans of the several lands will be seen by applying to David Forbes, writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or the proprietor at Balcaskie, any wishing to treat for a private bargain may apply; and the lands will be shown by James Carstairs, writer, Cupar, or by the tenants.

A MESSENGER SUSPENDED.

LYON OFFICE, 18TH JUNE 1789.

WILLIAM M'EWAN, Messenger in Glasgow, was this day, in consequence of an application of one of his cautioners, suspended from his office of Messenger at Arms, until he shall find new caution, and be regularly reponed.

Of which this public notice is hereby given to all concerned.

By order of the Court,

Rob. Ranken Lyon Clk. Dep.

SALE OF HOUSE & PARKS OF DALRY,

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 29th July 1789, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

THE HOUSE and PARKS of DALRY, situated about half-a-mile west of the city of Edinburgh. The parks consist of about 24 acres, very rich ground, exclusive of one acre which has been feued out at 9 l. yearly, the feu-duty of which is to be sold along with the lands. The house consists of three stories; in the first or ground storey, there is a very good dining room, small room off it, servants hall and a range of very good cellars; in the second storey, there is a large drawing room, and three bed rooms with closets: and in the third storey, there is a large room for a library, and three bed rooms with closets.—Without the house is a kitchen, with two very good servants rooms over it, and two cellars, one for coals, the other for ashes. The Offices consist of a coach-house, stables for ten or twelve horses, and a byre, with hay-lofts and servants apartments.—These subjects hold of the Crown for payment of a feu-duty of about 4 s. yearly. They are liable to no public burdens, excepting the land-tax and about 4 s. yearly of stipend; and they have right to a family seat in the body of the West Church, and to a seat for servants in the gallery.

John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, will inform as to further particulars. The premisses will be shown upon applying at the house of Dalry.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the New Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Monday the 10th of August next, betwixt twelve and one o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of SOUTH FALLFIELD, lying in the parish of Kilconquhar, and consisting of about 312 acres, all inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes. The Lands are in great order, as they have been in the natural possession of the proprietor for a number of years; and at least three fourths of them are in old grass. There is a good coal, and an excellent stone-quarry upon the lands, and plenty of lime in the neighbourhood.

The progress of writs, and a plan of the lands, are in the hands of John Young writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Corn and Grass Farm of HILLFOOT, in the parish of Dollar, and shire of Clackmannan.

These lands are of large extent, comprehending upwards of 500 acres, Scots measure. They are pleasantly situated on the south side of the Ochill Hills, a little above the water of Devon, and near to the village of Dollar, within half a mile of coal, and little more than a mile from lime. There is a good mansion house lately built, of two stories and garrets, with suitable offices. Upwards of 100 acres are inclosed with stone dykes and hedges, all in pasture and good order. There are more than 150 acres of arable and meadow land, capable of great improvement, and the hill ground is excellent both for rearing and feeding of sheep.

This property holds of his Grace the Duke of Argyle for payment of a small feu-duty.

For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor at Hillfoot, or John Moir, writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a sale.

If the purchaser inclines, a considerable part of the price may remain in his hands on proper security.

SALE OF LANDS,

In the County of Ross.

AT desire of persons intending to offer, the sale of the Davoch Lands of Davochcairn, and Davoch Lands of Davochpollo, lying in the parish of Fodderty and county of Ross, and one half of the Lands of Ardnagrask, lying in the parish of Urray and county of Ross, is ADJOURNED till Wednesday 5th August next, when they will be exposed to sale by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, between the hours of six and seven afternoon. The rental, title-deeds and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place.

SALE OF DALQUHURN PRINTFIELD

FARTHER ADJOURNED

Till the 16th Day of July 1789.

To be Sold by public roup, on Thursday the 16th day of July 1789, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in the house of Thomas Durie, vintner in Glasgow,

THE Printfield of DALQUHURN, on the water of Leven, near Dumbarton, consisting of 20 acres or thereby, with the whole houses and buildings erected thereon; also complete machinery and utensils, every way adapted for carrying on an extensive business.

And on the following day there will be exposed to sale by public roup, at the same place, beginning at 11 o'clock, the whole stock of WHITE and GREEN CLOTH, prepared for printing, belonging to the company.

And on the said following day will also be sold, at the same place, a large and well assorted parcel of PRINTED CLOTHS for garments and furniture—Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs and Shawls, of a great variety of excellent patterns, and well finished—together with a great number of Copperplates and Prints, some of them new, executed in the best style, just ready for working.

The field, machinery, and utensils will be shewn by Mr Thomas Carnie or George Paton at Dalquhurn. The green and white cloth, printed cloth, handkerchiefs, and shawls, with the copperplates and prints, are just now to be seen at Brown, M'Alpine, and Company's warehouse and cellars, where intending purchasers will receive inventory and conditions several days previous to the sale. The progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Thomas and Robert Grahame, writers in Glasgow.

LANDS,

IN THE COUNTY OF TWEEDALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within a short period, as will be expressed in a future advertisement,

THE ESTATE of KAILZIE, lying in the parishes of Traquair and Peebles, the free rent of which is about 400 l. Sterling. The soil is good and dry, and the whole estate is well inclosed, subdivided, watered, and sheltered. There are on it many thriving young plantations, besides a considerable quantity of old timber. The mansion house is very pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Tweed, two miles below Peebles, and twenty-four miles from Edinburgh, to both which towns there are good turnpike roads. The house is large, commodious, and in good repair; and has offices of every sort, and a well-stocked pigeon house, and two large kitchen gardens. The estate holds of the Crown, and gives a freehold qualification in the county of Peebles. It is in a good sporting country, and the purchaser may get possession immediately of the mansion house, garden, and offices, and, at Martinmas next, of eight inclosures that were in the proprietor's natural possession, all of which are in excellent condition.

The premisses will be shown to any person calling at the house of Kailzie; and for further particulars, enquire at John Orr, Esq; of Barrowfield, at Glasgow, and James Baillie, at the Stamp-Office, Edinburgh, who will show the rental and progress of writs.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-House in the OLD FISH-MARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.
This Paper is regularly published every *Monday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*.—Price of a single Paper 3 *d*.—1 *l*. 17 *s*. 6 *d*. yearly when called for—2 *l*. & 6 *d*. delivered in Town—and 2 *l*. 6 *s*. 6 *d*. sent by Post.